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ASTRASOPHY, THE LITTLE GIANT

BY
**Recent Explorations
IN
CHICAGO**

Uncovers the Great Pre-Historic
Mich.--Wis.--Ill.--Ind. Sea

Enabling Astrasophy to Explode
a Glacier Moraine (so-called)
inside that City, landing
the Glacier 1500 miles
west in Glacier Park,
Montana.

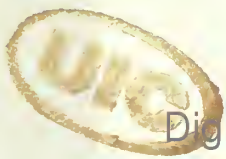


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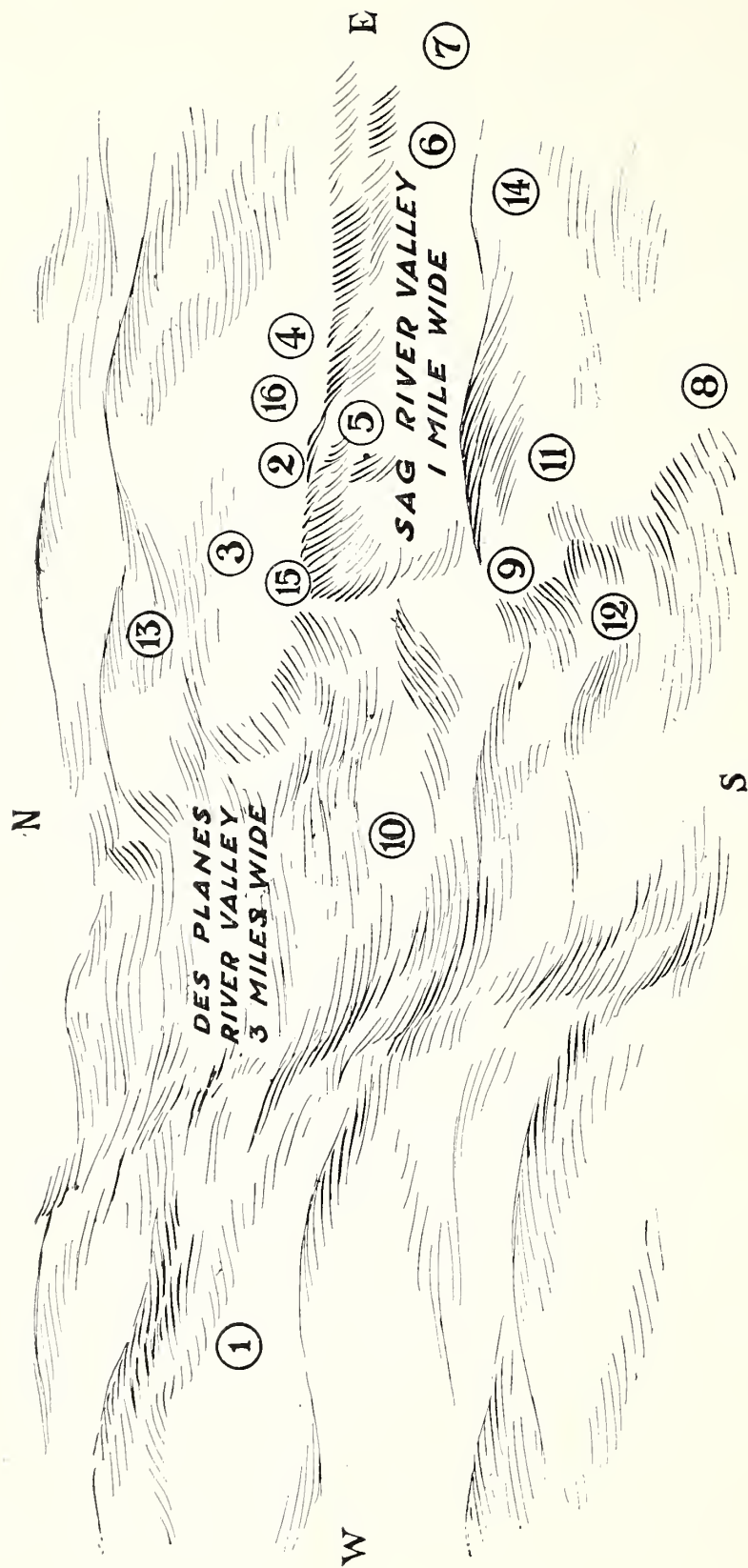
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Astrasophy, the Little Giant.

 so-called "Glacier Moraine" inside the city of Chicago, is located at the village of Worth, near 115th Street. I realize that it is a very unkind act on my part for me to destroy this well advertised piece of Glacier gush by explaining the manner in which nature came to leave this bed of gravel so near to a great American University (?) It is first necessary for me to explain the lay of the land around this so-called "Glacier Moraine" in the city of Chicago. Having made my home and taught school inside the present limits of Chicago for many years, and canvassed Cook county on foot when a candidate in 1878 for the legislature, I happen to understand that neck of the old lake bed on which Chicago is built like a farmer knows his dooryard. A diagram will help complete my task and enable me to improve the geographical knowledge of these Chicago professors who are not allowed by the lines of professional orthodoxy respected by the educators of Chicago to correct their own professional errors.

Standing on the point of Kickermuit Heights where Chicago's two river beds come together, when returning from my ten mile walk to and from my school at Mount Forest, I have spent many resting moments studying and vainly trying to think what could have made two great river beds where now only a small supply of freshet water from melting snow is seen in these river beds every spring. One of these gorges is a mile wide and is about 200 feet deep in these hills, cut



INDEX TO MAP OF CHICAGO'S TWO RIVER BEDS

1. Du Page Heights.
2. Sag Delta Heights.
3. (Kauna Wassa) Iroquois Indian Name; Good Morning Council Hill.
4. Yongo Weela Kassautis; Crazy Horse Point.
5. Sag River Valley.
6. Worth Station.
7. Glacier Moraine.
8. Orland Station.
9. Masheetah-Kaugh-Wah Point.
10. Des Plaines River Valley.
11. Kickermuit Heights.
12. Lemont.
13. Oimatot or (Shay's Hill).
14. Palos Springs.
15. Nips-Chuinka Point, St. Mary's Church.
16. Sag Village is over the hill from Kickermuit Heights, a little east of No. 9 in Sag Valley.

almost to the bedrock and is called the Sag or Sag Notch; while in the Des Plaines river valley where the canal runs down to Joliet from Chicago a similar notch is cut through the hills to the bed rock and is three miles wide, and below the junction point of these two ancient rivers the bed rock is washed as clean as a Chicago sidewalk. This is the point where I got my flash of thought, explaining this problem, while overlooking the main drainage canal where it now receives the waters from its South Chicago branch. I never got my study completed till one evening this flash of thought caused me to decide to fill both the Sag Notch and the Des Plaines river gorge, mentally, with clay as they had been before the erosion by this bursting natural dam. My task then became easy of solution for I was thus enabled to look back to a day when the level prairie where Chicago now stands was the bed of the great inland Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. sea on which the water must have gathered to the top of this range of hills which extended from South-west to North-east, in order for them to begin running over and commence cutting these two great notches, and the deeper it cut the greater the rush of water, till mentally I witnessed the bursting of the greatest natural dam ever put upon record, and in my mind I saw the 22 foot giant whose stride of 11 feet and enormous hand print are preserved in the park at Dubuque, Iowa, standing and watching the flood on Ma-Shee-Tah Kaugh-Wah point of Kickermuit heights. Next I had to ask mother nature some more questions "how near did nature come to making a gorge out of McClaughry's slough by cutting across the ridge near the north-west corner of the village of Orland to connect with McGlochlin's slough at the head of the Big Run?" Then I had to find out how 200 feet of water could have gathered over Lake Michigan to form this great Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. sea. To this question I had to get my answer from nature herself, but sure and slow I followed her finger, pointing to a new study.

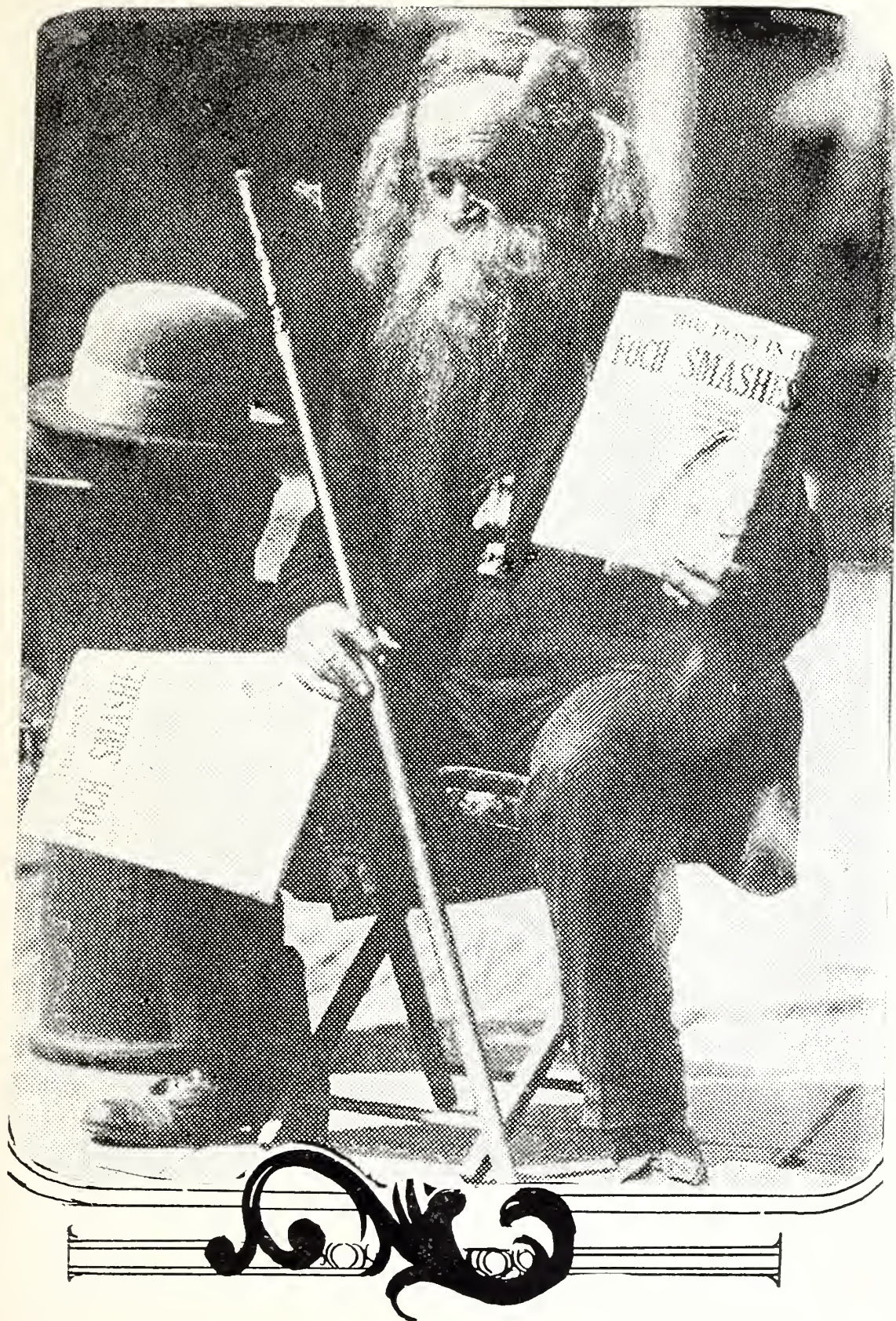
THE TILTING OF CONTINENTS

I had learned that on our eastern shore the ocean waters are crowding on to the land, while our Pacific coast is tending to tilt higher, the same as is indicated by the sinking down of the base of the Aleutian mountains in Alaska to be surrounded by the invading waters. For as I have already noted, the encroachment of the waves on Coney Island near New York and the sinking shores of New Jersey and Delaware, point to a day when the ocean fish will play on Pennsylvania avenue, Chestnut street, Wall street and Boston Common. Now then we must conclude that nature has in the last five thousand years changed the tilt of the continent at Chicago from a southern slope to a modern tilt to the north-east by which she opened the gateway to the two greatest lakes and provided the present outlet by Niagara. Now let me tell you of a scare I got one pitchy dark night when returning from our old farm east of Lemont upon Kickemuit Heights back over Ma-Shee-Tah Kaugh-Wah point to the Alton railroad at the Sag. I had to pass a big swamp along the Des Plaines to reach home at Mount Forest. Oh! That wild scream made me imagine that the fierce Glacier age was on me like a thousand of brick, as I felt a stream of ice water rushing down my spine. The canal saved me, for he could not reach me except that there was Cook's bridge. Of course he might come across the canal on that and as I loaded up my pockets with about a ton of donnicks and again he—yes, you bet he did, ooh, didn't he? No argument needed to convince me about glaciers, yes with my heart all gone I had to eat two glaciers or put one in my pocket. Stepping and breathing softly I got past the bridge alive and—well, I had a jack-knife but I did not need those rocks. I beat the record of the Rocky Mountain Flyer on the Alton railway between Willow Springs and Mount Forrest, and in short order I entrenched my shivering carcass between that little

woman of mine and her chubby baby girl and then—well, let him come on if he dares to. The farmer who told me it was a Canadian lynx said, “Yes, the lynx runs swiftly a half mile and answers his own harsh scream.” Bully for that farmer. He knocked out two ancient glaciers and I have only to knock out one. That’s easy, for I am some farmer, too. If I ever die from palpitation of the heart I can blame it on those two glaciers which I swallowed that night while passing Cook’s bridge. Now then, let me make those Chicago professors swallow that “Glacier Moraine” at Worth. Well, to do this we have to study the lay of the land around the so-called “Glacial Moraine” at the village of Worth. This drift-heap of gravel lies on Lane’s island, a low ridge in the level prairie and is located about a half mile east of the entrance to the gorge in the hills which I call the Sag Notch. Now then let us watch nature when she burst this great natural dam, several thousand years ago. We will take a stand on the South-east point of the three sided patch of hills called here “The Sag Delta,” from which point we watch the rushing flood from this great inland sea which the Indian called “Chi-Maur-Tinoctlin” or “Big Pond with Smoke on the Water.” Now as the rushing waters required years to cut these two great river beds down to the bed rock, we find that the strong north winds piled up a high jam of ice over the spot where the Chicago high school and university professors became the victims of the great scientific and educational joke of the Twentieth century known as the “Glacier Theory.” As this ice jam was crowded to the eastern end of the Sag Notch therefore these would-be scientists put a misleading name on to this bed of gravel, that was nothing else but a drift pile of gravel left by the melting of the drifted heap of ice floes, so that geologists who have never visited Chicago are not wise to this so-called “Glacier Moraine” inside the city of Chicago. Now please look out, for I am about to knock the bottom out of your pet “Glacier Moraine” of the

would-be scientists of Chicago. That drift pile of ice at Worth would melt in the spring and pile all its load of gravel in a heap just as it lay at Worth before the railroad found it and planted a crusher beside it and began shipping for macadam work on farm roads. Now where is your Great Glacier? It's gone; but what became of it? Why, some professor must have swallowed it. Now that the glacier at Chicago is exploded let us see what a glacier would have done on the level prairie at old "Chi." Each stone would have settled right down where it lay and no gravel bed could have been produced by a glacier unless it had a mountain to slide off from. Again all those granite boulders on Lane's island were really brought there by the floating ice floes on this great Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. sea and all those ice scratches on the stone quarry at Blue Island must have been produced by floating fields of ice in the spring of the year. Will this heart to heart talk with glacier students cure their glacier blindness? Another case of mental blindness is found in Dana's Geology published in 1874 in which he shows a misleading illustration under the title of "Glacial Markings." This picture probably was the means of starting my investigation of the Glacier Theory, for it shows two sets of lines crossing each other at right angles. Had Dana not been a victim of glacier blindness he must have known that no glacier can possibly make scratches except in one direction and that therefore these markings must have been caused by floating fields of ice blown in two cross directions by strong winds.

Now Mr. Chicago Glacier Moraine, *Good Night.*



PROF WALTER MARTIN,
Author of Astrasophy and Knock-Out-Blow
to the Glacier Theory.

UNIVERSITY SHORT COURSE IN ASTRASOPHY

(1) Astrasophy deals with space and matter.

(2) Space is matter in its utmost expansion.

(3) Matter is the result produced by creation pressure upon the Eotonic Sea of space, condensing it to the fifth form.

(4) Heat expands solid matter, first by melting, the second expansion produces gas, the third expansion produces ether, three trillion times thinner than air, so thin it can not be confined in a glass bottle.

(5) The next expansion is the Eotonic field of space. All space is matter in the first form, the proof of this we get from discovering, with a telescope, a bright spot or nebula far out beyond the Milky Way, for electricity, the greatest factor in creation, could not create a nebula without the delicate Eotonic form of matter was there present to be acted upon.

(6) There are four different kinds of nebulas. The first is a universe nebula, starting a universe. This when photographed and enlarged several thousand diameters by the microscope only becomes brighter. The second is the solar nebula, which grows brighter and gains a diurnal motion at right angles to its polar axis, on account of a positive and a negative current of electricity developing across the nebula. The third is a spiral nebula in which two similar currents develop side by side across the nebula and repel one another with the effect of dividing the nebula field through its center preparing the nebula to form a circular belt. This circular belt is a field where electricity paints the Eotones one upon another as the starting point of countless tiny meteorites. Ultimately, this nebula becomes a great stream of advancing meteors, from which a comet will be developed. The fourth nebula when enlarged, is a divine message to inform us of the existence of other universes. For when the

photograph of this nebula is enlarged so that the tiny spot in the picture, as large as a pin point, becomes as large as a silver dollar, or as one's hand, we're amazed that it reveals to us a field of stars with the Milky Way around it, or another universe. A number of these universes have already been discovered and must be so far apart that in their evolutions they can not interfere with one another, each one constituting a mile post on the river of Eternity.

(7) Creating the Earth. As the record of the rocks in the earth's surface that have been traced, show a total of 165,000 feet of lava or igneous rocks, estimated to go back a billion years in time, before water was possible on the earth, while the sedimentary rocks formed after water came, have been traced to the amount of 65,000 feet, representing five hundred million years, we must go back very much beyond these figures to the creation of our earth as a sun. Now, in case that our Earth-sun came as a satellite to our present primary Sol, we must look to our regular visitors the thirty-three year stream of meteors, as the remnant of the Earth's ancient comet body, whose head was torn away by the attraction of gravity from our sun, and so controlled by our great primary Sol as to assume its present regular orbit. The earth material amassed in a vast field of meteoric stones of different sizes moving through space, developed heat by the friction between the meteors, this heat produced gas, for all matter can be given the gaseous form by sufficient heat, and when that heat reached a certain temperature, a union between heat, gas and electricity caused a fiery head of a comet to be born, melting the meteoric stones together as is the case with ore dumped into the fires of a furnace in a smelter melting and blending the minerals together, so the earth body grew, as it amassed more of its meteoric companions, constituting an electric smelter. Shining as a secondary sun for millions of years, finally it began to get ready for man by sun spots forming. A number of these formed in the course

of time in different places on the earth's surface, and floated for a long period, perhaps a half million years before they closed up together, with thinner fields of crust between them, shutting off the sunlight of the earth. These older sun spots became so thick and strong in their long period of floating that they could not be folded into mountain chains when the final crusting of the earth began the earth thrusts that pinched the fields of younger crusts into vast regions of mountain girt valleys. Thus, the supreme intelligence, behind the great handmaid, Nature, guarantees that she shall wisely provide smooth plains for farming without mountains, while man's supply of minerals are provided for in the mountain regions.

To understand the aforesaid 33-year meteor stream, we must study a shooting star and a meteoric stone, to get it clearly in mind as to what a shooting star is. That these two are one and the same is very evident to anyone who has ever seen a blazing ball of fire after it has landed on the earth. We then find that the fire has been eating a stone or meteor and that we can safely conclude that ultimately man will use stones for fuel. Now then since the shower of millions of meteors in 1833 was nothing but the gathering in by mother earth of a vast amount of material in the shape of burning meteors there can be no doubt that the earth was passing through a periodical meeting place with a field of meteors that was millions of miles long, millions of miles wide, and millions of miles deep. Therefore reasoning from the regular period that marks the return of these meteors we are justified in concluding that this is the headless body of a comet, which may in the course of time even rebuild the fires of a comet's head once more. The preceding picture of the formation of sun spots on the earth and results produced therefrom gives us a line upon our sun, for while our earth probably had some whirling vortices of somewhat limited areas as sun spots, we must conclude that the immense area of a sun spot which was reported as appearing on our sun four or five

years ago, of some sixty-nine million square miles in extent was too large for any vortex and that therefore this great sun spot is most likely one of many floating islands of crust upon our sun which will continue for possibly a half million years, the time required for nature to prepare them for farming purposes when old Sol goes out of the sun business to be replaced by 500 or 1,000 younger suns in this wide and almost empty sun field used now by our solar system alone. The conclusion that other suns will be thrown in here is justified by the 14,000 suns in the Herschel sun cluster out near the Milky Way.

The great star, Nova, which in 1918 interested speculative astronomers who declared it was approaching the earth very rapidly and was likely to burn our sun and the planets all into gas, because it increased in appearance from a small star in the seventh or eighth degree until its size compared with that of a second or third degree star, was a joke on such scientists as well as on the preachers who declared that this must be a forerunner of the end of the world. This star Nova is situated so far from the earth that its light requires a million years to reach the earth, although traveling at tremendous speed. Therefore what was visible in 1918 through our telescopes was the record of a journey through a meteor field by Nova a million years ago, causing it to flare up for a time and then shrink back to its original insignificant size.

The complete KNOCKOUT BLOW to the Glacier Theory will not be issued till March 28, 1922. If you want a copy mailed you at that time, forward money order for \$1.00 to my address or register your order for revised and enlarged copy of Astrasophy; cloth, \$3.00, about 200 pages, to Prof. Walter Martin, 1912 Emmet Street, Omaha, Neb.

Idaho's Big Camas.

My heart goes back to Camas,
Where the Salmon wedge the Snakes,
Where that mighty yawning canyon
A divided prairie makes.

My heart goes back to Camas,
With her mountains, girded round,
She's the queen of all our prairies,
With her diadem in her ground.

My heart goes back to Camas,
She sits a queen among her sacks,
Which her noble hearted settlers
Pile as high as her mountain crags.

Oh, bear me back to Camas,
Let me sleep beneath her sod,
For my heart goes back to Camas
While my soul goes back to God.

What's the matter with the weather? "Why, we didn't have any rain since the first of May and we only got 40 bushels of wheat to the acre." Forty bushels! What do you expect? "Why, we got sixty bushels last year." Is that so? Then your Camas country must produce some wheat.



Was the Illinois River Ever the Main Stem of the Mississippi?

—o—

One Purpose of This Study of Chicago's Geography

is to show the Greater Mississippi extending from "The Lake of the Woods" in Canada over Lake Superior and Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. Sea whose waters roll 200 feet above the level of Chicago's present streets, on through the Rushing Forks of the Des Plaines-Illinois-Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

Colds, Pneumonia and Congestion are peculiar foes of the rich. Three years from the time young Armour succeeded his father as president of the Company he became the victim of pneumonia, to begin his long sleep in the tomb. Had he spent an adequate sum of money on my health instruction which has enabled me to extend my life 50 years without a cold, after 25 years fighting colds, he would have lasted 50 years longer at least.

A STUDY

—OF—

Chicago's Two River Bed

Gateways to the Gulf at the Rushing Forks of the Greater Mississippi--Illinois--Des Plaines Rivers, carries Geography back FIVE THOUSAND YEARS to the time when the Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. Sea burst its banks, making the "Lake of the Woods" in Canada the most northern source of this greater Mississippi main stem river, across Lake Superior and the Mich.-Wis.-Ill.-Ind. Sea, through the Rushing Forks of the Sag Des Plaines to the Gulf of Mexico.

REMEMBER

you are never thoroughly well educated until
you understand

ASTRASOPHY

the new philosophy of the Earth and the Stars.

By Mail, 65c; Library edition, stiff cover, photo of
author, \$1.25.

PROF. WALTER MARTIN,
1912 Emmet Street Omaha, Nebraska